COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Debate on the Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech (continued.)

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The discussion on this paragraph has, Mr. Chairman, embraced nearly every question before the Legislature. We have heard a very lengthy address from my hon. friend, the member for Belfast. Although I do not agree with him in many points that he has brought forward, yet I cannot think that his speech called for such severe condemnation from the hon. member for Charlottetown. The object of the hon. member was, I think, simply to explain the reasons that have induced him to act as he has in the matter of the land question. He explained that he was formerly one of an old party who held extreme views, and that he supported them to the utmost. The reason that he now sat in the Government and supported the Land Purchase Bill, was that he wished to do everything in his power for the good of the country, and therefore, finding that his former ideas did not meet with general acceptance, he had abandoned them, and was prepared to support the next best measure for the country. This is what I understood my hon. friend to mean. Had I thought he was advocating any other course, I would have looked upon him as rather an inconsistent member of the Government. As I understand him, he has professed himself willing to forward and carry out the Land Purchase Bill, in order to settle the question. He considers that, when a court of escheat was demanded in 1830-33, it was unjust that it should have been refused, but now, as this escheat cannot be carried out, the next best measure for the tenantry should be adopted. Although my hon. friend has entertained extreme views, he is in his heart a firm friend of the tenant; and such being his opinions and principles, I am willing to sit with him in the Government. I cannot see the advantage of bringing before this hon. Committee the fact that such and such persons said such and such things. I think that when sitting in a Legislative Assembly, our great object should be, not so much to find fault with the acts of our predecessors, as to work for the good of the country. I think that the parties in this Island are converging to this point, that they are all willing to carry out the Land Purchase Bill as the most practicable measure to benefit the tenantry. We should not, then, differ upon this paragraph, but should agree in saying that we are willing to buy up the proprietors' lands, if they are willing to sell on reasonable terms. In purchasing the Cunard estate, the Conservatives merely followed the policy of the Liberals. I myself favored that purchase last Session, and still approve of its having been made, even under the circumstances. I look upon the evident desire of the tenants on that estate to purchase their farms as an index to the opinions of the tenants in other parts of the Island. It may perhaps be said that the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) has brought up these matters; but it must be borne in mind that he has not been a member of this House for some time, and that he therefore wishes to explain what has led him to take that view of the land question which he does at present. As regards a loan, I consider it desirable, if it can be obtained on fair and equitable terms; but I do not expect an Imperial guarantee. We will probably have to raise the money on our own responsibility, and, of course, will not attempt to do so until we find that there is a reasonable prospect of success. Since we will have so much money to pay during the summer, it is the duty of the Government to provide a loan, if possible, to meet those payments.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—I would like to ask the hon. Attorney General at what per-centage money could have been obtained in England last summer, when the Bank rate was ten per cent?

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—That, Mr. Chairman, is a curious question, for I cannot see how the rate of last summer can influence the money market now. I may say, however, that bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest sold last year at 92 and 93. The fact that the Bank rate is ten per cent. is no criterion as to the sale of bonds—for ten per cent. is merely the rate they ask for short loans. When numbers of mercantile houses are failing, as was the case last summer, few capitalists are willing to lend money on their security, but the price of the bonds of any country varies little on that account. I cannot say at what rate money can now be obtained in London (that matter must be made the subject of enquiry); but I am unable to see why capitalists should be afraid of investing money in the bonds of this Island, as they must certainly be more ready to purchase the securities of a country where the revenue has been in excess of the expenditure, than in one in which the expenditure has been in excess of the revenue. I think a loan could be obtained in England at 6 per cent. with perhaps 2 or 3 per cent. discount in selling the bonds, and if so, it would be very advantageous to the Island. It may seem strange that the payment of these sums of money—amounting in all to only about £29,000 stg.—should affect the whole community and cripple our trade; but it must be remembered that this money represents a very large portion of the capital of the Island. Irrespective of political bias, I am of opinion, unless something can be done to meet this matter—to postpone the payment of this money to some future period—that a crisis of great financial depression throughout the Island will be the result. This matter requires the serious consideration of the House. If nothing be done to prevent it, we will, perhaps before another Session, pass through a more serious financial trial than ever fell to the lot of the Colony.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—There is, I understand, a considerable sum of money now in deposit in our Banks, waiting for investment in Treasury Warrants. If the parties owning this money knew that they could buy in London bonds of this Island bearing 6 per cent. interest, and by them, too, at a depreciation—say at 98—would they not withdraw their money and take gold or exchange from the Banks to buy these bonds? Then why not sell the bonds here at 6 per cent, and save expense!

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The hon. member forgets to calculate what it would cost our capitalists to forward their money to London in order to purchase bonds. They would first have to pay one-and-a-half per cent premium for drafts at 60 days' sight; they would then lose sixty days' interest on these drafts, which is equal to one per cent, and have to pay a commission to some person in London to negotiate the purchase, which commission, with the loss of interest while the draft was going to England, would make about one-and-a half per cent more. It would thus cost them four per cent to place their money in London, and even if they could buy our bonds at 97 they would really have to pay £101 for £100.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—This may be true, but the hon. member must recollect that when the principal money or interest of the loan were paid in London they could then sell their drafts here at a corresponding premium. If these parties drew gold from the Banks they would not have to pay the premium on exchange.

Mr. G. SINCLAIR.—I endorse the opinions of the Hon. Attorney General, regarding this discussion. I do not think it necessary for each party to bring forward the actions of the other as a means of justifying themselves. It was the custom of the present Opposition, when in power, to excuse themselves for many of their wrong deeds by attempting to prove that the Liberals had acted in the same manner; but we, Mr. Chairman, should not follow in their footsteps. As regards the paragraph, there is, I think, nothing in it to call forth such a wandering discussion. It merely says that we are pleased to observe the desire on the part of the tenants to purchase the fee simple of their farms, and are willing to extend the operation of the Land Purchase Bill. Much information has been given regarding the desirability of a loan. I do not pretend to be an authority upon commercial matters, and have therefore listened to the opinions of other members on the subject. I must, however, say that it is our duty to devise some means to relieve the present financial embarrassment of the country by a loan, if we can obtain one. As this is a matter of opinion, however, it is well to bring it forward for discussion.

Mr. HOWATT.—Mr. Chairman, as regards the manner in which this debate is conducted, I certainly agree to a very great extent with the hon. member for New London (Mr. Sinclair.) The main question now before this Committee appears to me to be the best means of raising the money required for the purchase of proprietors' estates. The duty of the Government is, in my opinion, to make every enquiry before taking any active steps in the matter of a loan, and when the necessary information has been obtained, and the most feasible and profitable course ascertained, all parties will, I consider, be willing to do their utmost to forward the measure. But, Sir, while I am perfectly willing to support and forward the working of the Land Purchase Bill, there is a possibility that it may not operate fairly over the whole Island. In some parts of the country much land has been bought under this Bill, while in other parts very little has been purchased. Unless then it can be made work fairly for all parts of the Island, something in addition to that Bill is clearly necessary. I would favor the passing of an Act somewhat similar in its working to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, and compulsory on all the Proprietors throughout the Island. Of course the amount to be paid for the land would have to be settled by the Legislature. This course would, in my opinion, be the most equitable one to pursue. If a loan is obtained the money must be applied exclusively to purchasing land.

Mr. PROWSE.—Regarding the discussion on the paragraph now before this hon. Committee, I agree with much that has been said by the hon. members for New London and Tryon. But, Sir, when members of the Government go back 30 or 40 years, to the times of escheat, and introduce matters that are things of the past, they cannot complain when members of the Opposition reply in a somewhat similar manner. Let the members on the opposite side of the House wait, for a time at least, before charging us with insincerity. To the question which party has, during the last 16 years, done most to benefit the tenantry, there can, I think, be only one answer. Did the Conservatives offer any factious opposition to the Land Purchase Bill when it was brought forward by the Liberal Government? Was not the purchase of the Selkirk estate quite as satisfactory to the country as that of the Worrell property? Each party has held the reins of power for 8 years, and the Conservatives have bought four times as much land as the Liberals. From the remarks of some members of the Government during the discussion yesterday, I was led to believe that they cared little or nothing for the opinions of the Home Government on matters in this Island. When they condemned the Conservatives for having delayed the Election in order to ascertain those opinions, they insinuated this. They now, however, acknowledge that objections were made by the Home Government to the establishment of a court of escheat, and that, therefore, that court was not established. If, Sir, the pressure brought to bear by the Imperial Government was so strong in one case, might it not be so in another? Reference has been made to the action of the late Government in the matter of the Land Commission. I think, Sir, that if any one act can prove their sincerity, the course they pursued in that matter will do so. To show that they were not actuated by party feelings, I may mention that the present Attorney General was employed to assist Mr. Thompson,—the claims of the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Brecken,) who was a supporter of the Government and a talented lawyer, being overlooked. The statement which has been made—that the Conservatives never intended to benefit the tenants by the Land Commission—is very strong, for I consider that, but for the opposition of the present Government party to the Award, better terms would have been obtained. The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) does not deny the fact that he gave pecuniary support to the Tenant League, but would have this hon. Committee believe that, when he did so, that association was a thoroughly legal one. To show this hon. Committee how much truth there is in that statement, I will read the pledge of the League, as adopted at the meeting held in Charlottetown, after which time the hon. member subscribed to its funds:—

"*Resolved*, That we the tenantry of ——, individually and collectively, virtually and solemnly pledge our honor and fidelity to each other, to withhold the further liquidation of rent and arrears of rent, and thus voluntarily enrol our respective names as a tenant organization, to resist the distraint, coercion, ejection, seizure, and sale for rent and arrears of rent, until a compromise be effected in conformity with resolutions proposed and carried by the meetings in Lots 48, 49, and 50, and further understood that each signature hereto annexed bear a proportional share of expenses in connection with this organization."

If, Mr. Chairman, the organization, when it passed that resolution, was not illegal, at what period did it become so? It was never, Sir, more illegal than at that time; and if the hon. member was justified in supporting it *then*, he would have been quite so in supporting it in all its actions.

Hon. LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—I have taken lengthy notes of this discussion, and especially of the speech of the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Davies); but my friend, the hon. member for the city, having answered that gentleman so satisfactorily, I will reserve my notes and the authorities I intended to quote for some future occasion. If, Sir, you were entirely ignorant of the Land Question, the debate of today would have given you a fair epitome of it. In 1855-56, the Liberal Government opposed escheat. Mr. Cooper—the apostle of escheat, as he used to be called—had some years before left the Island and emigrated to California. He returned in 1855, and, expecting to find the country in the same state as he left it, again mounted his hobby (escheat), and in the session of that year, we had many discussions on the subject. The present Colonial Secretary showed that the only way to settle the question was not by coercing the proprietors, but by moderate measures and equitable arrangements between man and man. In 1856, we had a speech from the throne to that effect. I must say that I at first thought that the hon. member for Belfast was foreshadowing the policy of the new Government, but the explanation of the hon. Attorney General shows that he has merely been reading his recantation. He has been bitten by escheat, but is now going to bury it, and the hon. Attorney General has informed us that he would not otherwise sit with him in the Government. We must recollect, Mr. Chairman, that this is St. George's Day, and also the anniversary of the introduction of Responsible Government, and that, therefore, large allowance should be made for the hon. member.

The paragraph was then unanimously agreed to.

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "LOTUS," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—

Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do, 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d.
Boys & Gent's. FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS, &c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1867.

FOR SALE.

PUNS. strong proof Demerara RUM,
Do do Cuba do
(good flavor.)
Qr. Casks Pale BRANDY (Pinet Castillon & Co.)
Puncheons, Tierces and Barrels Bright Retailing MOLASSES
Hhds, Tierces and Barrels Bright Barbadoes and Centrifugal SUGAR
Bbls Granulated SUGAR,
Bbls CORNMEAL, Painted PAILS
Boxes Soap, Boxes Boston Candles, 25 lbs. each
Bbls Cider Vinegar, N Y Sole LEATHER
Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 10's
Bbls Kerosine, Boxes Bunch Raisins
Half and Qr Boxes Layer Raisins.

B. WILSON HIGGS.

Auctioneers' Row,
Charlottetown, May 20, 1867.

Through to Tignish in ONE DAY!

THE Subscriber begs to inform the travelling public that he has lately entered into arrangements to drive direct from St. Eleanor's to Tignish, with a pair of horses and a covered carriage, in the same day, during the summer season. He leaves St. Eleanor's on TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 5 o'clock, and arrives in Tignish on the evenings of the same days. Leaves Tignish on THURSDAY and MONDAY mornings, and will arrive in the evenings at St. Eleanor's—or Summerside if required.

☞ FARE—Ten Shillings to Alberton and twelve to Tignish.

JOHN McFADYEN.
Mail Carrier.

St. Eleanor's, July 4, 1867. 4i

Chairs in Variety.

KITCHEN, CHAMBER, HALL, DINING AND DRAWING ROOM

FURNITURE,

Furnished in Sets or Single (very cheap.)

Attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Furniture, especially Turned Work, such as chairs, &c. &c. (cheap.)

All kinds of Furniture Painting done to order. Old Furniture Repainted to imitate or match. hairs (cane) re-seated.

Looking Glasses, Plates, &c., &c., on hand, (very reasonable.)

☞ Remember *Hickey's Steam Factory*, south side of Market Square, (nearly opposite Province Building, from which it can be seen.)

JOHN NEWSON.

December 24, 1866.

Peaches! Peaches!

JUST RECEIVED, per *Alhambra*, Nine Cases PEACHES, in hermetically sealed cans—put up in such a manner as to retain all the delicious flavor of the Fruit. Sold by the single can or by the dozen.

I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, July 1, 1867. phi

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER of Clothing in all its branches, thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his Old Stand on QUEEN STREET, and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments, entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

Entrance at the Side Door.

Queen Street, July 9, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY known as the "WILLOW FARM," in the Royalty of Charlottetown, near St. Dunstan's College, about one mile from the City, now in the occupation of the Messrs. PICKARD, containing

84 Acres of Land,

in a high state of cultivation, and is subdivided into ten fields.

There are on the premises a well built, substantial COTTAGE, together with BARNS, HORSE-STABLES, COW-HOUSE, GRANARY, and other Out-Houses. There are also attached to the Cottage a VEGETABLE GARDEN, and a never-failing Well of Water near the House.

For particulars, apply at the Office of Messrs. PEAKE, BROS. & Co.

D. HODGSON.
JAMES PEAKE.

June 24, 1867. 2m

Bark! Bark! Bark!

1500 Cords of Hemlock Bark wanted at the City Tannery.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to make Contracts with parties for the above compliment of Bark, which will be let in lots from Thirty Cords and upwards.

Further particulars will be made known on application to the Subscriber at the City Tannery.

W. B. DAWSON.

Feb. 4, 1867.

MAILS.

New Summer Arrangement.

THE MAILS for the United Kingdom, the neighbouring Provinces, United States, &c., will, until further notice, be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows, viz:—

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, via Shediac, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

For Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, every alternate MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday, June	17	Monday, Sept.	9
Wednesday, "	19	Wednesday, "	11
Monday, July	1	Monday, "	23
Wednesday, "	3	Wednesday, "	25
Monday, "	15	Monday, Oct.	7
Wednesday, "	17	Wednesday, "	9
Monday, "	29	Monday, "	21
Wednesday, "	31	Wednesday, "	23
Monday, Augt.	12	Monday, Nov.	4
Wednesday, "	14	Wednesday, "	6
Monday, "	26	Monday, "	18
Wednesday, "	28	Wednesday, "	20

Mails for Summerside and St. Eleanor's, to be forwarded per Steamer, will be closed every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

And Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every FRIDAY evening at 8 o'clock.

Letters, to be registered, and Newspapers must be posted half an hour before the time of closing the Mails.

THOMAS OWEN,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Ch'town, 10th June, 1867. } isl

Administration Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE M. WRIGHT, late of Dunk River Mills, Esquire, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those persons who have legal demands against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested, for settlement within three months from the date hereof.

BETSY MARIA WRIGHT,
Administratrix.

Dunk River Mills, Lot 26, March 21, 1867. } apl 8

Assignee's Notice.

MR. WILLIAM H. WILSON, of Charlottetown, Merchant, having, by Deed of Assignment, this day registered in the Prothonotary's Office, in Charlottetown, assigned all his Stock in trade and Debts to the Subscriber, for certain purposes and trusts therein mentioned, all persons indebted to the said WILLIAM H. WILSON are hereby requested to make immediate payment of their respective Debts, at the office of Messrs. PALMER & MACLEOD, to the undersigned, who alone is now authorised to receive and give receipts for the same.

MALCOLM McLEOD, Assignee.

Ch'town, 3rd June, 1867. all papers 6w

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late PETER STEWART, formerly of the Red Point, Lot 46, and latterly of New Perth, deceased, are requested to pay their Accounts immediately to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to furnish their accounts to us within three months.

JOHN KNOX,
ALEXANDER McGREGOR,
JOHN McGREGOR,
} Executors.

Lot 48, June 3d, 1867. 3m

Judson's Pills.

NEW TRIUMPHS OF ROGERS' MEDICINES.

Run your eye over them and tell your affected neighbour about it.

PUGWASH, June 8, 1863.

Messrs. Rogers & Co.,

Dear Sirs—I beg to inform you that your medicine has effected a complete cure of the Tumour or Cancer on my lip. It had existed about one year, and continued to grow worse continually, until I got your salve; which cured it in about six weeks.

I also was troubled with an ulcer on my ear, which was occasioned by having my ear frozen about twenty years ago, and never could get any medicine to heal it. The doctors told me it never could be healed; but your medicine cured the cancer so effectually, that I was induced to try it on my ear, and it cured it in a very short time, and has since continued well.

WILLIAM FRASER.

PUGWASH, May 29, 1863.

Messrs. Rogers & Co.:

Gentlemen—I think it a duty I owe to you and the public, to state the following facts, as well for the benefit of humanity as in justice to yourself—although it should have been done long before this; but better late than never.

About four or five years ago I had a cancer in my breast, which had been coming on for a long time before; but at last it became very painful, with sharp and severe pains darting through it at certain times. I being afraid to submit to the operation, and hearing that you had cured many cancers, I, as you know, applied to you, and submitted to your treatment, and used your medicine, and in a few months was thoroughly cured, and have been in perfect health ever since. I would wish this to be made public, for the benefit of others

Yours with much gratitude,
ELIZABETH RYAN.

We know of no worse case—judging from the description given by letter—than that of a son of W. B. Weldon, Esq., of Kouchibouguac, N. B. He was reduced to a mere skeleton. He suffered most intense pain for many months. His leg was ulcerated, and the bone diseased, a large ulcer on his chin and face. Medicine and skill utterly failed, until all hope of saving his life was gone. Mr. Weldon's was a sorrowful house, no doubt, until our wonderful medicine dispelled the gloom. The lad is now nearly well, smart, cheerful, and happy. The parents, too, look more cheerful, and have lighter hearts, we judge, by the cheering tone of their letters. It is refreshing to us to be thus the instruments of good to afflicted humanity. What care we for the slanders of the unprincipled! Our motto is onward. Our business is to save human life, and cause the suffering and sorrowing to to rejoice; and to make money, you will add. Yes, certainly, we respond; and do you not think we deserve some of the large sum annually sent to brother Jonathan for useless articles.

Mr. Thomas Faulkner, of East River, Pictou, N. S. is cured of a sore leg of nineteen years standing. The best physicians in the Province, after exhausting their skill, recommended amputation as the only remedy. His health was very much reduced, but is now completely restored.

Mrs. Hannah Balmain, of Wickham, N. B, after using our medicine for over one year, for an ULCERATED CANCER of the breast, writes us under date of Oct. 15, 1865 as follows:—

"My breast is doing well: there is but one small lump on it now. It only discharges from one ulcer: the rest are all healed up. I have not enjoyed such good health for several years, as I do now. I have only received three bottles of your Syrup since I last wrote. Being a poor woman, it is out of my reach, or I would be entirely well before now."

It would occupy too much space to give a full history of this case. It was a bad one, however. She was preserved, and the result will be a final cure, we judge. Let no man say in future that ulcerated cancer cannot be cured.

July 1. 1y

Packet between Charlottetown AND CASCUMPEC.

THE Schooner "JOSEPHINE" having secured the Government Contract to run as a PACKET between CHARLOTTETOWN and CASCUMPEC, will, for the remainder of the Season, run once a fortnight between the above mentioned Ports, for the conveyance of FREIGHT and PASSENGERS, remaining at each place for forty-eight hours on every trip. The "Josephine" is a staunch vessel, well fitted, has good accommodations for Passengers, and is in all respects well adapted for the route.

I. C. HALL, Esqr. Agent for Charlottetown:
HERBERT BELL, Esqr, Agent for Cascumpec.

Ch'town, June 24, 1867. 3m

To Anglers.

FISHING TACKLE in all varieties for sale at the CITY DRUG STORE, VICTORIA BUILDING, Queen Street.

W. R. WATSON.

May 20, 1867.

The Most Reliable Friend!

Holloway's Ointment.

Its Searching & Healing Properties are known and recognized throughout the World.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion, (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers, its effect is marvellous. For ring-worm, scald-head, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed in warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

Glandular Swellings, Mumps, Bronchitis, Quinsey, Sore Throats and Diptheria.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest and back. Its acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all new matter required for the body's reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used conjointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Contracted and Stiff Joints.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost unsupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially it the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water. The gross humors require expulsion from the system; it is therefore necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operation of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, and Ulcerations of all kinds.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment, rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of the evil and drives it from the system.

Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge.

Diseases attendant on Childhood.

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man. Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloways's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of the Unguent.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Corns (soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scald Heads
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Coco-bay	Gout	Scurvy
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Lumbago	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Piles	Ulcers
		Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

August 7, 1865.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcomes convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 48, Dey Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

October 15, 1866.

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, and offers for SALE, on the usual terms—

8 Casks Hennessey BRANDY (pale),
2 do do do (dark),
a very superior article;
20 Boxes (Steele & Sons) CROWN SOAP, 26s per box;
70 Boxes (Steele & Sons) PRINCE'S FEATHER SOAP, 20s per box;
200 Bbls. CANADA FLOUR,
50 " CORNMEAL,
100 Bags CORNMEAL.

R. W. BRECKEN,

Next door to the Bank of P. E. Island

Queen-street, June 17, 1867. 3m

VACCINATION.

Charlottetown and Royalty.

THE "Act to promote Vaccination" requires that all persons residing in Charlottetown and Royalty, above the age of three months, shall be Vaccinated by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, (unless they have had the Small Pox); and that there may be no warrantable excuse for not obeying the Law, the Act provides that the Superintendent of Vaccination shall Vaccinate those who may apply to him for that purpose, without any charge.

I therefore hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that I will attend at the Dispensary, on the afternoons of Tuesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock, until further notice, to Vaccinate all persons not successfully Vaccinated, who shall then appear there.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Superintendent of Vaccination.

June 24th, 1867.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at

Coles's Brewery and Distillery,

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market, the best of Rum, Brandy Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1866.

Council Chamber, 7th May, 1867.

ORDERED, That in future the Meetings of the Executive Council be held on the first and third WEDNESDAY in every month; and that a Notice be published in the ROYAL GAZETTE newspaper, stating that all accounts against the Government, as also all Communications addressed to His Excellency in Council, are required to be left with the Clerk of the Council on or before THE DAY PREVIOUS to the meeting of the Board.

CHARLES DESBRISAY, C. E. C.

Notice to Mariners.

THE exact position of the Fixed White Light at the North Cape of Prince Edward Island is

Latitude N.	Longitude W.
° ' "	° ' "
47 3 40	63 59 19

Elevation Eighty feet.

JNO. WM. MORRISON,
Asst. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 29, 1867. }

Colonial Secretary's Office,
JUNE 18, 1867.

Notice to Mariners.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1867, a Fixed White LIGHT will be shewn at the East Point of Prince Edward Island, in

LATITUDE 46° 27' 9" North,
LONGITUDE 61° 58' 15" West,

and is 130 feet above the level of the sea.

GEORGE COLES,
Colonial Secretary.

Indigo. Indigo.

300 LBS, in Boxes, 10 lbs each, (warranted.) For Sale by

N. RANKIN.

May 13, 1867.

Judson's Worm Tea!

Excellent Stand for Business.

TO be sold by private contract that valuable and beautifully situated Farm at Bay Fortune, Township Forty-three (43), well known by the name of Abel's Cape, comprising fifty-five (55) acres of Freehold Land, about twenty are cleared, with a large and substantially built dwelling House and Barn recently erected thereon. The Bay Fortune Public Wharf being on the north side of said land makes it a desirable and convenient place for shipping produce and also for fishing.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply, on the premises, to Mr. FREDERICK RODDIGRASS, or to

WILLIAM NORTON, Esqr., Lot 56.

Grand River, March 25th, 1867.

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

TO be sold by private Contract that valuable Freehold Farm and Property belonging to CHARLES DINGWELL, Esq., Morrell; situate one mile from St. Peter's Harbor, on the north side of the Bay, comprising two hundred and forty-two acres of superior land, about thirty five (35) acres of which are in a very good state of cultivation, and the remainder covered with a growth of Hard and Soft Wood—this valuable Farm has a frontage on the Bay of twenty-nine (29) chains and the same distance on the North or Sea Shore, where large quantities of sea manure can always be had, as well as abundance of mussle mud in the Bay. A Barn and small Farm House are on the premises, also a convenient Well of water, &c., &c., &c.

A good Title guaranteed, with possession when required.

Application to be made to the owner, at Morrell, or to FRANCIS S. LONGWORTH,
Attorney-at-Law.

Charlottetown, 18th Feb'y, 1867. }

A GOOD LIVING.

ANY person wishing to purchase one of the most valuable and beautiful FARMS within twenty miles of Charlottetown, can do so by early application to

NEIL RANKIN, Auctioneer,
or HENRY WADMAN, Crapaud.

Charlottetown, April 1, 1867.

Freehold Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable Property known as the MILFORD MILLS, consisting of a CLOTH MILL and CARDING MILL, together with one acre of free land, situated in the Wood Island settlement, and within half a mile of Victoria Harbor.

The above property is so well known that any further description is unnecessary. Part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for a number of years by security on the property.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 1st of September next, it will be sold by Public Auction on the spot, of which due notice will be given.

H. C. McMILLAN.

Milford Mills, Lot 62, April 29, 1867. } tf

Valuable Freehold Farm for Sale.

CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also,

One Hundred Acres of Wood Land

in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c. The above Property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good Freehold Property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of HENRY PALMER, Esquire, or of the subscriber.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

June 25, 1866.

Carlton's Condition Powders!

WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED, from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases,
4 holes jewelled,.....£3 10 0
Do. in Hunting Cases,.....4 0 0
English Levers,.....9 0 0
Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety,

by A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker, Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31, 1866

NOTICE.

Dr. Ridge's Patent (Cooked) Food,

For Children and Invalids,

RECOMMENDED by the Faculty, and Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere, in Tins, at prices to suit all classes.

J. H. WOOLRICH,
Halifax, N. S.
Managing Agent for B. N. A.

October 8. 1y

FALL GOODS.

BY various Ships from ENGLAND, Steamers from BOSTON and HALIFAX, I have received my

FALL & WINTER STOCK,

consisting in part of

26 Casks & Cases General Ironmongery.

1 Cask Cutlery,
1 do Traces,
1 do Shovels,
1 do Hoes,
1 do Shot,
26 Boxes Tin,
236 pieces Plough Metals,
16 Tons Nails & Spikes,
23 bundles Spring Steel,
15 do Shoeing do
3 do Cast do
7 do Blister do
18½ Tons Iron,
1 Cask Cart Boxes,
1 do Bolts & Nuts,
1 do Screws,
1 do Files,
1 Box Axles,
5 Pairs Bellowes,
1 Basket Vices
158 Kegs Paints,
12 Drums Varnish,
6 do Turpenzine,
2 Casks do
4 do Putty,
1 do Venetian Red,
1 do Yellow Ochre,
Vermillion,
Prussian Blue,
Drop Black,
Umber,
De Sienna,
4 Hhds Paint Oil,
1 do Olive do
2 Bbls Seal do
1 do Lubricating Oil,
10 do Kerosene Oil,
111 Boxes Glass,
2 Crates Scuttles,
1 Case Shoemaker's Thread
1 Bale Curled Hair,
1 Cask Glue,
3 do Dyewoods,
256 lbs. extract Logwood,
5 Bales Rope.

These goods have been well bought, and with Stock on Shelves and in Warehouse, form a very large assortment, and are offered at my usual low prices—either wholesale or retail—for Cash.

W. E. DAWSON.

Great George Street, Dec. 3, 1866.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

GEO. BREMNER,

Printer, Book-binder, AND STEREOTYPER,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,

Having engaged an experienced

BOOK-BINDER

is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.